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should take place decennially on the basis of the census. The example of Canada on this point is cited, apparently the author was not acquainted with the far greater experience of the United States. Representatives should be chosen in districts returning five to nine members, the voting should be by the proportional system—the single transferable vote preferred—and the representatives should be subject to recall, for, it is asserted, under our present system, the people must periodically abdicate their sovereignty to the legislature, an argument that recalls Rousseau.

The third and fourth parts of the book discuss the application of a number of reforms to the English electoral system. Among the more important are regulation of candidatures and election expenses, sandwichmen and bill posting, and the public payment of election expenses, salaries for members of parliament and control of the use of election agents. The additions which should be made to the present laws on corrupt and illegal practices are discussed in detail, and a final chapter gives the rules which should surround the actual casting and counting of the votes. Both on account of its vivid portrayal of the present electoral system of England and for its helpful, if far reaching, suggestions for reform, this book is welcome.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

University of Pennsylvania.

Schönheyder, K. *Kapitalen som faktor i menneskets virksomhed.* Pp. 163. Christiania: H. Aschehoug & Co., 1909.

Dr. Schönheyder's is one of a series of studies published by the faculty of law at the Norwegian University. In this essay on "capital as a factor in human activity" the author devotes the first part to "capital as a productive factor" and the second to "capital as a social factor." His discussions are often unusually original, and he does not hesitate to suggest, if not fully to develop, new lines of thinking. Special chapters are given to considering the wage fund, the Austrian, the productivity and other theories of value. Schönheyder's general criticism of these theories may be stated to be that some are simply new expressions given to older economic conceptions, and that in general too little attention has been given to actual life (dynamics). The author's treatment of his subject is at times difficult to follow, a fact due no doubt in part to originality in his points of view and the limited space he has given to the elaboration of the same. He concludes his book with the now very generally accepted opinion that "the entirely free development of economic conditions involves serious dangers for society as well as capital, and it will be the task of future economists to aid society in the solution of the problem."

CHARLES E. STANGELAND.

Washington, D. C.

Steiner, E. A. *The Immigrant Tide, Its Ebb and Flow.* Pp. 370. Price, \$1.50. New York: F. H. Revell Company, 1909.

A rare combination of qualities is found in the author, literary power, knowledge of many languages, disciplined mind, years of constant contact